

DR. CHAPMAN BIDS PEOPLE GOOD-BY

Calls for "Dry" Richmond
at Men's Meeting at
Auditorium.

SAYS SALOONS CAN BE DRIVEN OUT NOW

Liquor Question. He Declares, Is
Not Local, but National—Praises
South for Its Lead for Tem-
perance—Asserts the
North Will
Follow.

Christians and the Liquor Traffic

The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D.,
who asked at his hotel last night
for an exact statement as to his re-
marks on temperance at the Auditori-
um yesterday afternoon, dictated to
a representative of The Times-
Dispatch the following:

"I was speaking of sin. I said
that what was a sin for one man
might not be a sin for another. I
said that while drunkenness was
the commonest of sins, it was by no
means the worst. I continued: I am
making no fight on the saloon. I am
making this fight, first, because I
am a Christian second, because I
am a gentleman, and, third, because
the saloonkeeper is simply doing
what you have given him the right
to do. No man ever yet opened a
saloon with my privilege.

"I have nothing to do with any
local conditions. It is not a local
fight in which I am engaged, but a
national fight. Too much credit
cannot be given to the South in
starting this wave of reform and
putting those of us from the North
to shame.

"Now, I speak entirely for myself.
as a minister and as a Christian.
Personally, I do not believe that any
man in these days can be a consistent
Christian and countenance the
saloon, with the tidal wave spreading
over the whole country for better
living as never before.

"I feel so intensely on this subject
that were I a seceder, I would
join in any way in league with the
saloon. I would ask my minister to
excuse me from church membership.
If I were a church officer and had
rented my property for a brothel
or a saloon, with public sentiment
around me, it is to-day throughout
the nation, I would either clean up
my property or stop being an officer
in the church. There was a wave of
applause here, which I checked.
Once, saying to the audience, 'Is
there a man here who clapped loudest
sometimes vote the least. I went
out.'

"I am not fighting a local option
fight, but a national fight for the
right. If there ever has been a day
when a city could be made better
ever since a time when it could be
morally cleaned up as regards the saloon
and every other harmful influence,
that day is now and that city is
Richmond."

EXPRESSIVE of his great love and
confidence in the church-going
people of this community, the
Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., in im-
pressive utterances, last night
brought to a close what is generally
considered the greatest religious re-
vival this city ever underwent. It was
an awe-inspiring moment when the
world-famous evangelist bade his fare-
well, and hundreds of those who have
yielded to a close work, in promising
to lead better lives, wept.

Through nearly three weeks workers
of the Chapman-Alexander campaign
had endeavored with untiring energy
to bring about an upheaval in the
Christian life of the community, and
the last words of the evangelist
though no summary of the results has
been made, ministers of all Protestant
denominations assert that the effects
of the movement started will not die,
but will continue to increase. Several
hundred persons connected themselves
with the various churches yesterday,
and the number of those who have sig-
nified their intentions of becoming
members, according to the Rev. Thomas
Semmes, is even now to be reckoned in
thousands.

Eight Thousand Hear Him.

In nearly all the churches yesterday
pulpits were either given to the
evangelist or were also abandoned
that the various congregations might
take part in the closing services of
the campaign. The last day was charac-
terized by an outpouring of persons
which has seldom if ever been equalled.
Thousands of people or more heard
Dr. Chapman in the afternoon and
night meetings in the Auditorium, and
from every church reports are that
there were no vacant seats.

As early as 8 o'clock yesterday morn-
ing, when the leader of the visiting
clergyman conducted services in the
Grace Street Baptist Church, until af-
ter 10 o'clock last night, when the
several meetings closed, the streets
were alive with multitudes of people
who turned out, unable to gain admis-
sion to the set meetings, attended over-
flow services, which were held simulta-
neously. Hundreds carried hymn books
or Testaments, and many wore badges
which designated them as persons
workers.

"It is the greatest series of meet-
ings I ever had the pleasure of con-
ducting," proclaimed Dr. Chapman
time and again at the night meeting
for men, when nearly 4,000 Richmond
citizens sat before him, he leaned over
from the platform, stretched forth his
hands, and in words which were
echoed from the four walls of the
Auditorium, said: "If there ever was
a city in which the church could drive
out drink, this city is Richmond, and
the time is now."

Dr. Chapman's Earnestness.

Though physically weak from the

SUBSTITUTE COWS

Schumann-Heink Wears Red, Bulls Are
Banned From Stage.
BERLIN, January 24.—With the final
dress rehearsal, held in strict secrecy,
preparations are complete for the pro-
duction at the Dresden Royal Opera
House on Monday of Richard Strauss's
"Elektra." No music so extraordinary
was ever before written for the stage.
Mrs. Schumann-Heink, who sings the
part of "Clytemnestra," declares that
vocal parts are not singing at all, but
a thunderous medley of groans, moans
and sighs, requiring intense dramatic
power and endless outbursts of fury
and passion.

Those privileged to attend the re-
hearsals assert that the thunder of a
Wagnerian orchestra is a whisper com-
pared with the music of "Elektra."
For purposes of realism Strauss has
crowded the stage with people and an-
imals. For the great spectacular scene
of the opera, the sacrificial procession,
he demanded a veritable menagerie. The
management agreed to furnish five
hams and donkeys, but objected to a
herd of bulls, which Mrs. Schumann-Heink,
who has to wear a flaming red robe,
threatened to desert if real bulls were
introduced, and the composer finally
accepted a compromise of five cows,
which will wear bulls' horns.

KILLED IN RAID

Shots Follow Entrance of Sheriff at
Perryville Cock Fight.
CLARION, Pa., January 24.—One man
was killed and thirty-six others ar-
rested early this morning, when Sheriff
Best and three deputies raided a cock-
fighting main which was being held by a
crowd of cock fighters, to the number
of 300, congregated from Pittsburg,
Kittanning, Franklin, Oil City, DuBois
and Reynoldsville, in a hotel near the
village of Perryville, about twenty-
two miles from here. Henry Claypool,
of Armstrong county, was the man
shot.

When entrance was gained and an
arrest of the crowd attempted a wild
rush was made for the exits, during
which the sheriff and his posse were
knocked to the floor and overpowered.
Men crawled over one another to
reach the exit, and in the struggle sev-
eral shots were fired. One shot was
wild except that which killed Claypool.
The officers, regaining their feet, cor-
nered thirty-six of the men, whom they
arrested. A justice of the peace
found each one of them \$10 and costs.
An investigation will be made in an
effort to determine who fired the shot
which killed Claypool.

IS NOT INJURIOUS

Benzoate of Soda Can Be Used as a
Food Preservative.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24.—
That benzoate of soda, used as a food
preservative, is not injurious to health,
is the judgment of the referee board of
consisting experts of the U. S. Depart-
ment of Agriculture, who have just re-
turned from a trip to Johns Hopkins
University, is chairman. This conclu-
sion which has been approved by the
board, reverses the findings of Dr.
H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau
of Chemistry.

NO NEWS OF QUAKE

Details From Indicated Place Would Be
Slow Coming In.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 24.—Al-
though all reports from the various
observatories, in Russia locate the
earthquake, the shocks of which were
reported yesterday, somewhere on the
Russian coast, the Russian press, no
direct news has been received that
would serve to fix the disturbance in
any definite place.

Russia, in the region af-
fected, is sparsely settled, and details
of an earthquake there would be very
slow in reaching St. Petersburg.

Slight Shock Felt.

SMYRNA, January 24.—A slight
earthquake was felt here this morning.

Disturbance Recorded.

YEKATERINBURG, RUSSIA, Janu-
ary 24.—The Magneto-Meteorological
Observatory at this place recorded a
violent seismic disturbance at 7 o'clock
this morning.

BOXING FOR BOYS

New York's Coroner Would Have It In-
troduced in Public Schools.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The pub-
lic schools of the city of New York
shall have among their exercises sci-
entific boxing studies for boys, so as to
develop body strength. This is the
entire text of a bill which Coroner
Harburger says he will have introduced
in the Legislature as a result of a sur-
vey made by Dr. William P. O'Hanlon,
chief of this city's coroner's physician.

Post mortem examinations of bodies
of small boys has impressed upon Dr.
O'Hanlon the lack of chest develop-
ment. He mentions President Roosevelt
as an example of the efficacy of the
"manly sport" in chest building.

LINCOLN'S COUNTY "DRY"

His Birthplace in Kentucky Gives Local
Option Big Majority.

HODGSONVILLE, Ky., January 24.—In
a local option election yesterday, Larus
county, which Abraham Lincoln was
born 100 years ago next February 12th,
voted "dry" by a majority of 1,035, the
vote being more than 4 to 1 against li-
censed saloons.

Church bells were rung at intervals
during the day, children marched and
a brass band furnished music. Prayer
metes were held at the school house,
which was served by women at voting places.

PROLETARIAT TO SEE HIM

E. H. Harriman to Be Given a Public
Reception at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 24.—Ed-
ward H. Harriman came to Savannah
last night from Augusta to be the guest
of to-morrow of the city of Savan-
nah.

A public reception will be held for
him at the City Hall, and the proletariat
will be given a chance to see him at
close quarters and probably grasp Mr.
Harriman's hand. His short stay pre-
vents other functions.

WILL ORGANIZE

Children of the Stage to Protect Them-
selves Against Legislation.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Two hun-
dred stage children met here to-day to
effect a permanent organization, to be
known as the Society of Stage Children
for the purpose of protecting them-
selves against what they consider un-
just legislation and to promote their
mutual interests.

Fleet to Sail.

SMYRNA, January 24.—The American
squadron, composed of the battleships
Maine, Oregon, and Texas, will sail
for the coast of Morocco to-morrow
for the purpose of protecting the
American interests in the straits of Gib-
ralter.

HEURGES REMOVAL OF WRECK OF MAINE

Its Presence in Havana Har-
bor Is an International
Scandal.

SIXTY-THREE SEAMEN ARE ENTOMBED THERE

Not Only Patriotic Motives De-
mand It, but It Has Become a
Serious Menace to Naviga-
tion—Governor Magoon's
Recommendation to
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24.
—Governor Magoon, of the
provisional government of
Cuba, in his annual report to the Sec-
retary of War, made public to-day,
brings to his attention the wreck of
the United States battleship Maine in
Havana harbor and recommends that
the government take immediate steps
to accomplish its removal without fur-
ther delay. He says:

"The wreck of the Maine continues
to lie in the mud and waters of Ha-
vana harbor. The sunken battleship
is a serious menace to the shipping
of the harbor, as it occupies a portion
of the best anchorage. The obstruction
has increased annually during the past
years by causing a shoal. The
moderate tides prevailing in the har-
bor are hardly sufficient to prevent a
gradual filling up and this shoal seri-
ously interferes with the action of the
tides, and, therefore, the entire har-
bor is rapidly filling. It will be nec-
essary, in a short time, to begin dredg-
ing in order to provide proper anchor-
age for the large and fast shipping
entering the harbor unless the wreck
is removed. The anchorage is also
restricted by the wreck and the shoal,
so that ships are obliged to anchor
at sufficient distance to prevent
grounding in case they strain on their
cables.

Bodies Abandoned.
"Even more important than this ob-
struction to navigation is the fact that
this wreck, although it contains the
bodies of sixty-three American sea-
men, or what is left of them, is ap-
parently abandoned and forgotten by
the government and people of the
United States. Thousands of Ameri-
cans and thousands of other nation-
alities annually enter the harbor of
Havana, and probably not one of them
expresses regret and cause for the
deplorable spectacle. It has become
a national reproach and an interna-
tional scandal. The neglect to remove
the wreck is attributed by many, es-
pecially the large Spanish contingent
in Cuba, to the fallacy of the popular
belief that the Maine was destroyed by
a torpedo or mine instead of an inter-
ior explosion. So generally does this
opinion prevail that I believe the Gov-
ernment would be deterred thereby
from dealing with the wreck as an
obstruction to navigation of its coast-
waters and destroying it. However, it
should be added that the Cuban au-
thorities were also restrained from
removal of the wreck by the United States
would some time desire to attempt to
remove it, and preserve the wreck as a
whole instead of breaking it up and
removing it in the more inexpensive
manner."

DR. VAN DYKE ON POE

Tells Parisians His Place Is That of a
Little Master.

PARIS, January 24.—Keen discussion
has arisen in regard to dramatic cir-
cles in regard to Edgar Allan Poe. For
instance, Dr. Henry van Dyke, in lec-
turing on Poe at the Sorbonne, before
an audience of French writers, while ad-
mitting the cleverness of M. Andre de
Lorde's opinions on Poe, declared that
there was a certain "little master" who
was the author of "The Raven."
Into the same sentence with Shake-
spere, Moliere and Dante, Professor
van Dyke explained that the "little
master" was Edgar Allan Poe, the
greatest author, but gave him his place
as a little master, and spoke of him
as an incomparable carver of grotesque
and arabesque in ivory and ebony.

Professor van Dyke justified the
French admiration for Poe's consum-
mately skillful and dramatic cir-
cumsstances, and in reference to the
proposal of the municipality of Paris to
name a street after him hoped that if
it were done it would be a great gain
to literature without the diabolism.

Another lecturer, M. Calvo Ceresari,
of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales,
described Poe as a cold calculating
master of technical verification and
rhythm.

HAD MONEY IN BAG

Eccentric Old Woman Found Dead With
Her Savings.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Miss Rose
McAuley, a laundress, sixty years old,
was found dead last night in her room
at No. 187 East Thirtieth Street. A
search of the room revealed \$550, most
of it in \$1 bills, in a paper bag in a bu-
reau drawer, probably the savings of
years.

Mrs. James Egan, from whom Miss
McAuley rented the room, did not see
her about the place yesterday, but she
talked with her on Friday. Last night
Mrs. Egan went up to her room and
found the old woman on the bed dead.
A physician said she had undoubtedly
died from heart disease. Miss McAuley
was somewhat eccentric, but a little
is known of her. She had no relatives
in the city. Mrs. Egan says.

HAMMERSTEIN-HENNESSY

Impresario's Sons 'Take Up the Fight
of Their Father.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, January 24.—The en-
counter between Oscar Hammerstein
and two reporters of the Press, which
occurred on Saturday night in front
of the Hotel Knickerbocker, and was
thought to mark the climax of the
Hammerstein-Hennessy feud, proved to
be only a curtain raiser to the mix-up
that occurred in the Jefferson Market
Police Court to-day. One Press re-
porter was knocked flat on the side
walk; William Hammerstein, Oscar
son, was knocked completely over a
court bench, breaking it in pieces, and
Arthur Hammerstein escaped a puni-
menting only because he was a little
handier with his fists than his assai-
lants. The cause of this fresh outburst
was, according to Arthur Hammerstein,
a message which Managing Editor Hen-
nessy, of the Press, sent over the tele-
phone after the arrest of Mr. Hennessy's
reporters.

"Did your father get my letter?"
Mr. Hennessy is represented as asking.
He was told that the letter had not
been received.
"Well, he is a dirty dog," Mr. Hen-
nessy is further represented as saying.
"I'll whip him one night."
If your father doesn't want to have
me on," Mr. Hennessy is said to have
added, "he can pass the matter along
to one of his sons."

"Right here, in the office of the Man-
hattan Opera House," Arthur Ham-
merstein says he replied.
That shows you are a coward," was
the retort.
"I'll meet you at court." All the in-
terested parties were in court prompt-
ly.

"Which is Hennessy?" asked Arthur
Hammerstein.
"That you answered the Press agent,
pointing out the editor of the Press."
"I'm Arthur Hammerstein," said the
son of the impresario, stepping to-
ward Mr. Hennessy.

Thereupon some one made a move
for peace, and that was as far as the
United States was concerned, his gov-
ernment most heartily desired to pre-
serve, unimpaired and unbroken, the
historic friendship between Japan and
the United States.

Opposes Emigration to America.
"In the matter of the emigration of
Japanese laborers said Count Komura,
minister of Japan, and Count Komura
are doing our utmost to work in
harmony with the government of the
United States. We are energetically
discouraging emigration to the United
States and elsewhere, except to Korea
and to Hawaii, and to the Philippines.
We have Japan's definite policy to con-
centrate its surplus population—that
part which is supposed to emigrate—in
these parts of the Orient, which I have
mentioned. There is no opportunity
for a large number of our people in Korea.
We can be of great assistance in
modernizing and developing that coun-
try. We desire to consolidate our in-
terests in the Orient. We are doing
our best to carry out this policy, but
a governmental policy cannot always
be made fully operative in a day or a
year. We must have sufficient time to
work out, scientifically and satisfac-
torily, the solution of the problem. I
think the solution will be little complaint
concerning the emigration of Japanese la-
borers in the future on the part of
any government in America."

ASSAULTED AND KILLED

Fifth Case of Similar Character to
Occur in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, OHIO, January 24.—Al-
though two arrests were made to-day,
the police practically admit that they
cannot solve the mystery surrounding the
assault and murder of fifteen-year-old
Mary Forechner, whose body was found
in a shed near her home late last
night. The two men being held in
suspect, doubtless will be released in
a few hours.

The investigations made by the po-
lice to-day have, however, thrown more
light upon the probable movements of
the Forechner girl. It has been as-
certained that she left her home on
Hall street at 15 o'clock last evening
to take money to the bank to be de-
posited for her stepfather, Charles
Geppert. The officers believe the girl
did not go downtown, but was at-
tacked in the immediate vicinity of her
home, and was carried to a place cov-
ering nearly 100 yards, and ending in
a vacant lot. The body was found in
a shed upon this lot, which is owned
by Grafton Kennedy, by whom the de-
ceased girl's stepfather was employed.

Further investigation, and other evi-
dence, police say, indicate that the girl
first was attacked, against which she fought,
and was struck on the head by a board.

Evidently unconscious, she was ar-
raged to the vacant lot, where she was
strangled, apparently by a renewed
finger marks on the girl's throat in-
dicate that she then was choked into
submission, which probably resulted in
her death. The girl's body was thrown
into the shed across the street.

The pocketbook containing the
money was found near the scene of
the crime.

It was thought, when the girl did not
return home, an investigation was
made. About two hours later, the body
was found.

The mysterious assault of Miss
Forechner is the fifth of a similar
character in recent years. Two
years ago, Dona Gilman was assaulted
and strangled. A year ago Ida
Markowitz was attacked and killed,
and a negro in now serving a life sen-
tence for this murder. Previous to
these, a girl named Besse Little was
strangled and thrown into the Miami
River. Ada Lentz was assaulted and
her body was thrown into a cistern.

To-day Charles Snyder, a roomer in
the Geppert house, was taken into
custody by the police upon suspicion
in connection with the Forechner mur-
der. Chief of Police Allaback says he
has no evidence against Snyder.

BOTH ARE KILLED

Prominent and Wealthy Farmers En-
gaged in Duel Over Negro Laborer.

BEATRICE, ALA., January 24.—Ed-
ward Walston and H. C. Walston,
prominent and wealthy farmers, are
dead as the result of a duel fought
this afternoon following a dispute
about a negro. Mr. English, who lives
in Wilcox county, was from his home
dropped to his death, from his home
several negroes, and suddenly both
men drew their revolvers and began
firing. Walston fell with a bullet
through his heart.

Soon after the antagonist had
dropped to his death, Mr. English fell
to the ground with a mortal wound in
his body. Both bodies were lifeless
when neighbors, who had been attracted
by the shooting, reached the scene.

Subsiding Plague at Caracas.

WILLMISTAD, ISLAND OF CURA-
CAO, January 24.—Four cases of nu-
bolic plague are reported at Caracas.

JAPAN SINCERE IN DESIRE FOR PEACE

Commissioner-General
Loomis Tells of Expres-
sions Made to Him.

HIGHEST OFFICIALS TALK INTERESTINGLY

Leaders Are Overcoming Mil-
itary Spirit by Directing Atten-
tion Along Industrial Art
Lines and Discouraging
Emigration, Except to
Oriental Possessions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24.
—Marquis Katsura, the prime
minister of Japan, and Count
Komura, minister of foreign affairs,
recently explained in Tokyo to Francis
B. Loomis, commissioner-general to the
Japanese exposition, in a series of in-
terviews of uncommon interest and of
present importance, the attitude and
position of the Japanese government in
respect to the main questions at issue
between the peoples and the govern-
ments of the two countries.

"I was deeply and agreeably im-
pressed," said Mr. Loomis to an Asso-
ciated Press representative, "with the
direct, explicit and what seemed to me
a satisfactory statement of Count Ko-
mura, the minister of foreign affairs,
respecting the United States. Count
Komura said Japan's associations were
for peace, and that so far as the
United States was concerned, his gov-
ernment most heartily desired to pre-
serve, unimpaired and unbroken, the
historic friendship between Japan and
the United States."

Opposes Emigration to America.
"In the matter of the emigration of
Japanese laborers said Count Komura,
minister of Japan, and Count Komura
are doing our utmost to work in
harmony with the government of the
United States. We are energetically
discouraging emigration to the United
States and elsewhere, except to Korea
and to Hawaii, and to the Philippines.
We have Japan's definite policy to con-
centrate its surplus population—that
part which is supposed to emigrate—in
these parts of the Orient, which I have
mentioned. There is no opportunity
for a large number of our people in Korea.
We can be of great assistance in
modernizing and developing that coun-
try. We desire to consolidate our in-
terests in the Orient. We are doing
our best to carry out this policy, but
a governmental policy cannot always
be made fully operative in a day or a
year. We must have sufficient time to
work out, scientifically and satisfac-
torily, the solution of the problem. I
think the solution will be little complaint
concerning the emigration of Japanese la-
borers in the future on the part of
any government in America."

"Count Komura then made it plain
that while his government would do
its best to restrict emigration, he
did not on our part there would
be no discrimination made against
Japanese subjects, and that in due
time the public sentiment in his
country will be as favorable to his
countrymen as to other foreigners re-
siding in the United States."

Marquis Katsura, the prime
minister, was at the head of the cabi-
net during the war with Russia. He
is a versatile, highly intelligent, force-
ful man of great influence. He talked
in a most engaging manner about
Japan, its future and its relations with
the United States. He lost no oppor-
tunity to explain that his government
desired peace, not only with the
United States, but with the whole
world; but it would not permit any
small differences or misunderstandings
to embarrass its harmonious relations
with this country.

Opposes Militarism.
"The prime minister has embarked
upon a policy of great importance to
Japan and to the rest of the world.
The large reductions he has just made
in Japan's military budget," continued
Marquis Katsura, "indicates the purport
of these new plans. He stated, upon
more than one occasion, that Japan's
progress had not been symmetrical.
He does not, if I interpret him truly,
want the military spirit considerably
overdeveloped at the expense of the
artistic, industrial and spiritual side
of the Japanese people."

"He thinks that Japan must become
a great industrial nation, and be able
to supply, cheaply and promptly, the
markets of the Orient with manu-
factured products, and seemingly has
undertaken the task of converting Japan
from a military nation into an empire
of trade, industry and commerce."

"The whole civilized world," said
Mr. Loomis, "should sympathize with
the aspirations upon which the prime
minister's new policy is based."

"The government and the whole peo-
ple of Japan spared no pains to show
in a memorable and convincing way,
on the occasion of the visit of the bat-
tleship fleet, that their historic liking
for the American people was in nowise
impaired by the often embarrassing
pressure of new conditions. No fair-
minded person who witnessed the en-
counter between the two nations could
have people can for a moment doubt
their sincerity."

"The newspaper accounts of the
splendor, the variety and the good taste
of the entertainments offered by the
Japanese government to their Ameri-
can visitors were in nowise exagger-
ated or overcolored."

Those Who Know Protest.
"While we were in Japan, and while
the fleet was there, a delegation of
sixty-two business men from the com-
mercial organizations of the Pacific coast
came as guests of the Japanese govern-
ment. They were clear-headed, intelligent
men of affairs. Many of them came
with doubts about the purpose of the
Japanese government and with pre-
judices respecting the Japanese people.
They remained several weeks in the
country and were given every oppor-
tunity to study conditions there and
to know something about classes of
people."

Only a few days ago the San Fran-
cisco members of this delegation sent
a written protest against the anti-Ja-
panese legislation pending in both
houses of the California General As-
sembly.

(Continued on Page Six, Column A.)

WINS HER TITLE

Idaho Woman Becomes Countess Dow-
ager of Marbrueck.

WALLACE, IDAHO, January 24.—
A fortune teller, one of the most un-
stable estates in Germany and the title
of Countess Dowager of Marbrueck
constitute the reward which will fall
to Mrs. P. H. Voelker, of this city, as
the result of a five-year legal fight
in the courts of Germany for her right
in the widow's share of the title and
castle of Count Frederick Voelker.
A cable message from Berlin an-
nounces to Mrs. Voelker that she has
finally won her case. The title of
count goes to the second son, Count
Frederick, who is now employed in an
assay office in Anaconda, Mont.
Mrs. Voelker then an opera singer,
and her husband were married in
Paris some twenty-five years ago. The
young man's father disinherited him
because of the marriage, and the couple
came to America. Eighteen years ago
Voelker died, leaving his wife and
three daughters in reduced circum-
stances. Upon the death of Count
Frederick, five years ago, Mrs. Voelker
began the contest that has now ended
in her favor.

HUNTERS RESCUED

Men Marooned on Pacific Island Taken
Off by Cable Yacht.

HONOLULU, January 24.—The Com-
mercial Pacific Cable Company's
schooner Florence Ward has arrived
here from the Midway, where with
three plumage hunters of the Japanese
schooner Kichu, who were rescued by
the Florence, and the death of Count
Frederick, who is now employed in an
assay office in Anaconda, Mont.

The Kichu put four Japanese ashore
on Lee Hermes Island, eighty miles
southeast of Midway, on July 11th last,
and was to have returned with the
three plumage hunters. A terrific
storm broke and the hunters lost their
provisions and their axes, and there-
after, after rescue, they were com-
pelled to live on fish and sea birds.

One of the men died as a result of
the storm, and the others were not
survived much longer. The Kichu never
has been heard from since, and it is
supposed she foundered in the same
storm that brought disaster to the
plumage hunters.